



Disclosures pursuant to **Regulation (EU) 2024/3005**

July 2026



Introduction

Regulation (EU) 2024/3005 (the “Regulation”) establishes a harmonized framework for the transparency and integrity of environmental, social, and governance rating activities in the European Union. Its objective is to enhance confidence in ESG ratings by promoting transparency, independence, and comparability of ratings.

These disclosures are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Articles 23 and 24 of the Regulation and the related regulatory technical standards and guidance issued thereunder. The disclosures are intended to provide users, rated entities, investors, and other stakeholders in the public at large with clear and accessible information enabling them to understand the key features, intended use, and limitations of the ratings, and to assess the extent to which they are suitable for their own decision-making processes.

As RepRisk’s metrics fall within the scope of the Regulation, the disclosures apply to the metrics as described in detail in this document. The disclosures are intended to be read in conjunction with relevant product-specific materials, methodology documentation on RepRisk’s website, and additional information which RepRisk makes available. RepRisk will review the disclosures periodically and update them as necessary to reflect any material changes.

1. Methodological Disclosures

1.1 General overview

RepRisk follows a strict, rules-based data collection and creation process to ensure consistent, auditable data over time. Our rating methodology is designed to quantify business conduct and reputational risk exposure using an outside-in, incident-based perspective.

Our methodology measures publicly observable exposures to business conduct and reputational risks. By design, our approach focuses on adverse incidents and controversies. Our methodology also excludes self-reported information of any kind to ensure our data is rooted in external reporting and free from corporate influence.

As a result, our methodology is not designed or intended to take into account forward-looking commitments, sustainability targets, transition plans, remediation or mitigation efforts, or other positive performance, unless those elements are reflected in public risk incident reporting and methodology logic. This is a deliberate choice anchored in our commitment to providing an independent, outside-in perspective on business conduct risks. Please also see [RepRisk | RepRisk methodology overview](#).

1.2 Time horizon

Our methodology takes a backward-looking approach as well as assessing current risks in near-real time. Data is updated daily when we identify and validate new risk information.

1.3 Use of artificial intelligence

RepRisk uses artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to support the data processing workflow. The use of AI includes text and metadata extraction, de-duplication, clustering, relevance assessment, issue classification, and entity recognition.

While AI is used to process large volumes of public information efficiently and consistently, AI-supported outputs are not used in isolation for final incident inclusion. RepRisk applies analyst validation, curation, and quality review pursuant to its consistently applied methodology before risk incidents are incorporated into rating inputs.

Final rating outputs are produced through RepRisk's defined methodology and scoring logic using validated incident data.

1.4 Quality assurance

Before a risk incident is published, it undergoes a quality assurance check and two-step approval by a senior RepRisk analyst to ensure that the overall analysis process follows RepRisk's strict, rules-based methodology.

RepRisk ensures consistency and accuracy of the entered incidents through three main measures:

- rule-based procedure: <https://www.reprisk.com/content/static/reprisk-methodology-overview.pdf> (III. Methodology: The research process);
- extensive analyst training; and
- the overall quality and capacity of the RepRisk analyst team.

1.5 Consistent application and review process

1.5.1 Consistent application

RepRisk has applied its methodology for defining what constitutes a risk incident consistently since the company's inception two decades ago. The metrics methodology selection was tested and validated by a methodology committee composed of senior ESG experts, including ESG advisory experts. The validation was based on a Delphi method to reach a consensus among the experts and to identify a valid methodology based on relevant and comprehensive domain knowledge.

1.5.2 Review process

RepRisk has stringent, defined data governance processes for all risk metrics. These include stress testing and backtesting to ensure consistency or identify potential needs for revising methodologies. RepRisk also runs regular statistical tests to assess data drift and metrics drift and employs pre-set thresholds that trigger a review when breached. Specific metrics, such as the Due Diligence Scores, have regular size bias correction that by design is intended to self-correct.

The methodologies for the Company RRI, RRR, UNGC Violator Flags, and Due Diligence Scores are monitored and regularly reviewed (e.g., via stress-testing and backtesting) and have not required updates since their introduction. The Country RRI methodology was updated in 2020 and 2021 to increase responsiveness to risk events.

(See https://www.reprisk.com/lab/reprisk_index_for_countries.html, section 6 "Methodology updates.")

1.5.3 Revisions

Methodology revisions are not carried out on a routine basis. Instead, they are initiated only if clear gaps or potential improvements have been identified in the current methodology. Where a revision is triggered on this basis, stakeholder consultation follows a defined sequence: we gather and review client feedback if necessary, the proposed revision then goes through internal feedback rounds with relevant technical and business stakeholders, and the updated methodology is

submitted to an internal steering committee for final review and approval before it is applied.

Prior to implementation, any approved methodology revision then undergoes an internal process to assess its potential impact on ratings already produced under the existing methodology. This process includes simulating the application of the revised methodology against the current universe of rated entities to identify the direction and magnitude of any resulting rating changes, followed by stress testing of the revised approach across a range of scenarios to identify outliers or unintended effects. The results are consolidated into an impact analysis covering the scope and magnitude of expected rating changes. Clients who would be affected by planned revisions are also proactively contacted and informed ahead of implementation.

Based on the output of the above process, we submit the proposed changes to our experts such as the Lead Data Scientist and Head of Data Science and Analytics. To identify whether a change qualifies as a material change or not, we apply statistical analysis to identify whether there is data drift and therefore any metrics drift and assess based on the nature of the metric, the current ecosystem, and the overall distribution. Findings from this assessment inform the final review and approval of the revision before it is applied.

If updates to the metrics methodologies are introduced, they are reflected in the documentation published at <http://www.reprisk.com/lab>. We also reach out to users in advance to provide notice of any changes and to obtain their feedback where relevant before implementation.

1.6 Overview of data sources

RepRisk's rating methodologies use publicly reported information. RepRisk screens a broad set of public sources and stakeholders daily, including media, government and regulatory publications, NGOs, think tanks, newsletters, blogs, certain social media, and other publicly accessible online content.

The RepRisk incident dataset is the main source for company, project, country, and country-sector business conduct risk ratings. Each relevant incident is assessed using defined parameters, including severity, reach, and novelty. Severity reflects the seriousness of the risk incident. Reach reflects the influence of the source. Novelty reflects whether the issue is new for the company or project in the relevant location.

For the Country RRI, RepRisk also uses external governance and political risk inputs. The primary input is the Political Risk Rating of the International Country Risk Guide (ICRG), updated monthly. For countries and territories not covered by ICRG, RepRisk uses the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), updated annually.

Data is updated daily for RepRisk incident-based inputs. External country-risk inputs follow the provider update cycle: monthly for ICRG and annually for WGI.

RepRisk does not estimate or impute missing issuer disclosures to create incident records. If no relevant public incident is identified, no incident-based input is added for that event.

As RepRisk does not use non-public issuer information for these products or rely on company self-disclosures, the methodology is entirely independent of issuer participation. RepRisk does not engage with the rated items or issuers of the rated items, and input from such entities is not taken into account for calculating the scores.

1.7 Mitigating potential bias

RepRisk relies on publicly reported information in creating its proprietary data and excludes any non-public or self-reported information from the data creation process. This approach in and of itself already provides our clients with a unique tool to avoid blind spots and bias arising from greenwashing and selective self-disclosures.

Further, we implement several measures to mitigate the risk of potential biases in the publicly reported information underlying our data creation process. All information related to the methodology is publicly available here:

<https://www.reprisk.com/insights/resources/methodology#iv-the-reprisk-index-rri-ouralgorithm-for-reputationalriskexposure>

All information related to the methodology of each metric with links to notebooks, formulas, and detailed step by step guides is publicly available here:

<https://www.reprisk.com/insights/resources/methodology#iv-the-reprisk-index-rri-ouralgorithm-for-reputationalriskexposure>

1.8 Limitations in methodologies, data sources, and information

RepRisk's methodology is subject to limitations inherent in all public-source, incident-based sources in that non-public information, internal company records, and issues that have not been publicly reported may not be captured. Further, the fact that RepRisk's methodology – by design – eschews self-reported information ensures the methodology's independence from external influence but also means issuer explanations, internal context, and unpublished remediation actions may not be reflected unless they appear in public sources considered by the methodology. This means that the absence of a captured incident should not be interpreted as proof of absence of risk or proof of positive conduct.

Moreover, public reporting is uneven across companies, sectors, countries, and languages. Larger or more visible entities may receive more scrutiny, while lower-visibility entities may have fewer captured incidents even where risks exist.

Country-level products also depend on external indicators. ICRG is updated monthly and WGI annually. Differences in coverage and update frequency may affect responsiveness and comparability across geographies. Certain product-specific limitations also apply. Because back-calculations may be performed when newly added incidents affect earlier dates, historical values may be revised after initial calculation.

1.9 Unsolicited ratings

RepRisk's ratings are unsolicited. By design, the entities we rate do not participate in the rating process to any extent.

1.10 Engagement with rated items and issuers

RepRisk's methodology – by design – does not involve any engagement with rated items and issuers. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/3005, rated items are notified two business days before issuance of their first rating and will be provided the opportunity to inform RepRisk of any factual errors. To avoid any impact on the integrity of our methodology, any provable report of factual errors will trigger a review of the sources on which RepRisk relied to create a score to ensure that correct information was used as the basis, rather than directly affecting the score.

2. Rating Product Disclosures

2.1 Rating objectives

The objective of RepRisk's rating products is to identify and quantify exposure to ESG-related business conduct risks and associated reputational risks.

Our products are risk-focused. They measure reported adverse incidents and public risk exposure from an outside-in perspective. They are not designed to provide a holistic sustainability performance score, a measure of positive ESG contribution, or a certification of compliance.

RepRisk's methodology applies risk materiality. Our approach does not apply double materiality as a rating objective and does not comprehensively assess an entity's positive or negative impacts on society or the environment independently from observed risk incidents.

2.2 Rating scope

RepRisk's metrics cover environmental, social, and governance topics through a structured set of business conduct issues and topic tags. The scope includes risk incidents related to environmental damage, pollution, climate-related controversies, biodiversity, labor conditions, human rights, community impacts, corruption, fraud, misleading communication, and other governance concerns.

The products differ in their level of aggregation. The RepRisk Index (RRI) and RepRisk Rating (RRR) aggregate risk exposure across the relevant issue universe. The UNGC Violator Flag focuses on conduct relevant to the ten UN Global Compact Principles. The Due Diligence Scores (DDS) can be calculated for overall risk exposure or for selected issue, pillar, topic, or framework-based sub-scores.

RepRisk also maintains mappings between its issue architecture and selected external frameworks. These mappings help users interpret incident-based risk exposure through additional lenses but do not change the underlying incident-based methodology.

2.3 RepRisk metrics

2.3.1 RepRisk Index (RRI)

2.3.1.1 What is the RepRisk Index (RRI)?

The RepRisk Index (RRI) is a proprietary algorithm developed by RepRisk that dynamically captures and quantifies a company's or project's reputational risk exposure to business conduct issues. The Country RRI combines incident-based signals with external political and governance risk indicators.

The RRI facilitates an initial assessment of the business conduct and reputational risks associated with investments or business relationships, allows the comparison of a company's exposure with that of its peers, and helps track risk trends over time.

The RRI is purely performance-based, i.e.:

- the RRI of company A depends only on A's risk incidents; and
- the RRI reflects a company's actual risk management performance as opposed to its communicated goals and policies.

2.3.1.2 How is the RRI calculated?

The RRI calculation is based on the reach of information sources, the frequency and timing of business conduct risk incidents, as well as the risk incident content, i.e., severity and novelty (recency) of the issues addressed. The RRI does not depend on the sequence of business conduct risk incidents.

- The RRI emphasizes companies and/or projects that are newly exposed or have had less exposure in the past, i.e., companies and/or projects with high past exposure are less sensitive to new risk incidents.
- The methodology does not change depending on whether an issue relates to environmental, community, labor, or corporate governance topics.

- There is no weighting of the business conduct issues, e.g., by sector or country.
- The RRI has a breakdown of each RRI by the number of associations a company has with the aggregate environmental, community, labor, or corporate governance issues. This breakdown is not intended for company-to-company comparisons, but rather to see how a company's business conduct risk exposure in particular areas has developed over time.

2.3.1.3 How is the RRI calibrated?

The RRI ranges from zero (lowest) to 100 (highest). The higher the value, the higher the risk exposure:

- 0-24 generally denotes low risk exposure
- 25-49 denotes medium risk exposure

Note: It is expected that most large multinationals have an RRI between 25-49, due to their global footprint and salience vis-à-vis media and stakeholders.

- 50-59 denotes high risk exposure
- 60-74 denotes very high risk exposure
- 75-100 denotes extremely high risk exposure

Note: The RRI is calibrated in such a way that only the handful of companies that are extremely exposed ever reach this threshold, helping clients to easily identify these companies.

2.3.1.4 What do the three RRI values mean?

- **Current RRI:** reflects the current level of media and stakeholder attention that reputational risk and business conduct issues receive in connection with a certain company.
- **Peak RRI:** is equal to the highest level of the RRI over the last two years – a proxy for the overall reputational risk exposure related to business conduct issues of a company.
- **RRI Change or Trend:** shows the increase or decrease of the RRI within the past 30 days.

2.3.1.5 How does the RRI develop over time?

For any given day, there are two events that can occur:

1. there is a new risk incident for a company or project, in which case the RRI is recalculated to reflect the new risk incident. The magnitude of the increase depends on the severity, reach, and novelty of the incident; or
2. there is no new risk incident, in which case the RRI decays.

The RRI decays over time as follows:

- For the first 14 days after a significant risk incident, the Current RRI remains constant.
- If no new exposure is captured thereafter, the Current RRI decays to zero over a maximum period of two years:
 - If the Current RRI is in the range of 25-100 and no significant exposure is captured, it decays at a rate of 25 every two months until it reaches 25.
 - If the Current RRI is at or below 25 and no significant exposure is captured, it decays at a rate of 25 every 18 months until it reaches zero.

Discover the Jupyter Notebook on the [RRI](#), [Country RRI](#), and [Country-Sector RRI](#).

2.3.2 RepRisk Rating (RRR)

2.3.2.1 What is the RepRisk Rating?

The RepRisk Rating (RRR) is a letter rating (AAA to D) that facilitates corporate benchmarking against the peer group and sector of a company, as well as integration of reputational and business conduct risks into business processes. The RRR provides decision support in risk management, compliance, investment management, and supplier risk assessment.

In contrast to the RepRisk Index (RRI), the RRR depends not only on a company's own performance (i.e., on its own business conduct and reputational risk incidents) but also on its country and sector affiliations.

2.3.2.2 How is the RRR calculated?

The methodology combines two factors:

1. The company-specific business conduct and reputational risk
 - provided by the Peak RepRisk Index (RRI) (see above)
2. The country-sector business conduct and reputational risk

- provided by the Country-Sector Average of the company, calculated by:
- the Headquarters Risk Exposure (weighted 50%): captures the risk exposure of a company's business activity in its headquarters country and primary sector(s)
- the International Risk Exposure (weighted 50%): Captures the risk exposure of a company's business activities in the countries and sectors (worldwide) where it was associated with business conduct risk incidents.

2.3.2.3 How is the RRR calibrated and what does it indicate?

The RepRisk Rating ranges from AAA to D:

- AAA, AA, and A denote low business conduct and reputational risk exposure
- BBB, BB, and B denote medium business conduct and reputational risk exposure
- CCC, CC, and C denote high business conduct and reputational risk exposure
- D denotes very high business conduct and reputational risk exposure

[Discover the Jupyter Notebook on the RRR.](#)

2.3.3 RepRisk UNGC Violator Flag

2.3.3.1 What is the RepRisk UNGC Violator Flag?

The RepRisk UNGC Violator Flag allows for easy identification of companies that have a high risk or potential risk of violating one or more of the ten UNGC Principles. With the Flag, it is also possible to see if the UNGC violations are primarily linked to the operations (O) or to the supply chain (S) of a company.

2.3.3.2 How is the RepRisk UNGC Violator Flag calibrated and what does it indicate?

For each company and each Principle, the RepRisk UNGC Violator Flag will have one of three values:

- "Violator" (red): high risk of violating the UNGC Principles
- "Potential" (yellow): potential risk of violating the UNGC Principles
- "Blank" (gray): no strong evidence of risk of violating the UNGC Principles

Companies classified as "UNGC Violators" are those that have had significant and credible exposure to business conduct and reputational risk incidents associated with one or more of the ten UNGC Principles.

Discover the Jupyter Notebook on the [RepRisk UNGC Violator Flag](#).

2.3.3.3 RepRisk UNGC Violator Index (UNGC VI)

The UNGC VI is the risk metric underlying the RepRisk UNGC Violator Flag. It is based on the business conduct and reputational risk incidents related to a company over the previous two years. Very severe risk incidents are given a higher importance than severe and less severe risk incidents. Further, the UNGC VI underweights risk incidents reported in less influential sources.

The threshold for being classified as a “UNGC Violator” is higher for highly scrutinized companies, i.e., particularly multinationals that are more exposed due to their size, global footprint, and saliency toward media and stakeholders. This approach helps to balance the information available on smaller companies that may inherently be more vulnerable to risks.

Discover the Jupyter Notebook on the [UNGC VI](#).

2.3.4 RepRisk Due Diligence Scores (DDS)

2.3.4.1 What are the RepRisk Due Diligence Scores?

RepRisk’s Due Diligence Scores measure a company’s risk related to business conduct and reputational issues across a broad range of factors to help understand which factors contribute to a company’s risk of violating business conduct norms and standards. RepRisk quantifies these risks based on individual scores (0-100) for each factor:

- individual business conduct pillars (environment, community, labor, corporate governance)
- frameworks such as the German Supply Chain Act and various Modern Slavery Acts
- specific issues and topics, such as:
 - human rights
 - biodiversity
 - and many more out of 200+ business conduct factors

The RepRisk Due Diligence Scores provide off-the-shelf thematic assessments of business conduct risk, to help identify investments, customers, or suppliers that may be at risk of violating business conduct norms, regulations, or internal policies.

2.3.4.2 How are the RepRisk Due Diligence Scores calculated?

The RepRisk Due Diligence Scores quantify business conduct risk by considering both the observed frequency and the magnitude of incidents. Calculation of the Due Diligence Scores incorporates two key factors. The first factor, the Average

Incident Score, captures the average magnitude of non-compliance incidents. The second factor, the Normalized Incident Count, measures the frequency / prevalence of the incidents.

2.3.4.3 How are the RepRisk Due Diligence Scores calibrated?

The RepRisk Due Diligence Scores range from zero (lowest) to 100 (highest), with higher values indicating higher risk exposure:

- 0-24: low risk
- 25-49: medium risk
- 50-59: high risk
- 60-74: very high risk
- 75-100: extreme risk

Discover the Jupyter Notebook on the [RepRisk Due Diligence Scores](#).

2.4 Weighting

RepRisk does not apply fixed E/S/G pillar weights in the RRI for companies. The RRI score is driven by the characteristics of identified incidents, including severity, reach, novelty, frequency, timing, and decay, rather than by whether the risk incident implicates E, S, or G factors.

The RRI for Companies is calculated as Average Incident Value × Incident Intensity × 100. Average Incident Value uses incidents from the previous 730 days. Incident Intensity reflects recent incident frequency over approximately two months.

The Country RRI combines an incident-based index with a scaled political and governance risk input from ICRG, or from WGI where ICRG is unavailable.

The Country-Sector RRI combines the Country RRI with sector-specific relative average severity within the relevant country.

The RRR combines the company's Peak RRI with a Country-Sector Average.

The Country-Sector Average includes headquarters exposure and international exposure based on relevant country-sector risk values. Country RRI may be used as a proxy where a Country-Sector RRI is unavailable.

The UNGC Violator Flag relies on the UNGC Violator Index over a two-year window. Severity receives strong weighting: severity 1, 2, and 3 incidents receive weights of 1, 25, and 100 respectively. Low-reach sources are intentionally underweighted relative to medium- and high-reach sources. The index is compared with thresholds for Violator and Potential Violator classifications.

The DDS combines incident magnitude and incident frequency over a four-year window. Severity weights increase with severity, low-reach sources are underweighted, and incident time weights fully apply for the first two years before decaying to zero between years two and four. A normalization factor reduces the influence of less severe incidents where elevated media or stakeholder attention may otherwise inflate incident counts.

2.5 Absolute or relative value

RepRisk's rating products primarily express risk exposure using defined scales, thresholds, and methodology logic rather than ordinal peer rankings:

- The RRI for companies is an absolute 0-100 score based on the risk incidents linked to a particular entity. The Country RRI is also expressed on a 0-100 scale and combines country-level incident data with scaled governance and political risk indicators.
- The Country-Sector RRI includes a relative component because it compares sector-level average severity with other sectors in the same country. The final output remains a 0-100 risk exposure measure anchored to the Country RRI.
- The RRR includes both company-specific exposure and country-sector context.
It is not a simple peer ranking; it is a letter rating produced by the methodology's defined scoring logic.
- The UNGC Violator Flag and DDS are threshold-based and score-based outputs, not peer rankings.

2.6 Industry classification

RepRisk uses industry classification to support sector-based analysis and comparability in products where sector information is required, including the RRR and Country-Sector RRI. RepRisk uses NACE ([Overview - NACE - Eurostat](#)) as the externally recognized industry classification framework for company sector assignment where required for regulatory disclosure.

2.7 Alignment with international frameworks and standards

2.7.1 General

RepRisk's issue architecture is informed by and mapped to selected international standards, agreements, and sustainability-related frameworks. These include the UN Global Compact, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, selected modern slavery frameworks, SDGs, SFDR, SASB, and other relevant reference points.

These mappings do not constitute a certification of alignment or compliance with each referenced agreement or framework. They identify risk signals that may be relevant to those frameworks and thereby allow users to view incident-based risk exposure through the lens of selected frameworks. The UNGC Violator Flag is specifically designed to identify high or potential risk of violating one or more UN Global Compact Principles based on public evidence and RepRisk's methodology.

2.7.2 IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

RepRisk's methodology is based on incident-based risk identification rather than issuer sustainability reporting. As such, RepRisk's rating methodology is not designed to assess alignment with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards and does not directly assess compliance with IFRS S1 or IFRS S2. The ratings should therefore not be interpreted as an assessment of whether a rated entity is aligned with IFRS sustainability disclosure requirements.

2.7.3 Paris Agreement

RepRisk's rating methodologies do not directly assess alignment with the Paris Agreement. They do not evaluate temperature pathways, transition plans, emissions trajectories, or decarbonization commitments as a distinct rating objective. Climate-related incidents may still affect RepRisk ratings where they are captured as public risk incidents within the environmental issue architecture. Examples include incidents related to greenhouse gas emissions, climate-related controversies, environmental damage, or related conduct. However, while RepRisk ratings may reflect publicly observed climate-related risk exposure, they should not be viewed as Paris Agreement alignment scores.

3. Organizational Disclosures

3.1 Ownership structure

RepRisk Germany GmbH, registered in Germany, is the entity applying for authorization by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) under Regulation (EU) 2024/3005, Article 6. RepRisk Germany GmbH will seek endorsement of RepRisk AG, registered in Switzerland, under Article 11 of the regulation. RepRisk Germany GmbH is a wholly owned subsidiary of RepRisk AG. Both entities are privately held, and neither engages in any activities listed under Article 16 of the Regulation.

3.2 Fees

RepRisk is a data-as-a-service company offering business conduct risk data via various delivery channels like the RepRisk platform, data feeds, API, Cloud, and SaaS applications. We operate on a subscriber-paid model from which we derive

100% of our revenue. We provide our data to our clients pursuant to licensing agreements.

RepRisk's fee structure applies consistently across our client base, in accordance with our internal pricing guidelines. Factors defining entry points for pricing data access by our clients include:

- client segment and tier (size proxy)
- product and data access
- user volume (extent to which a client uses our data within its organization)
- use case (both the purpose(s) for which our clients use our data and the rights and restrictions applicable to the use of our data)

Price points are further refined by factors like:

- contract duration (single year vs. multi-year contracts)
- rated entity universe
- access frequency/granularity
- manual matching services
- time/materials spent on custom developments

3.3 Managing conflicts of interest

RepRisk's single line of business involves providing business conduct risk data and analytics on a pure subscriber-pays model. We do not face any conflicts of interest from other lines of business, as none of the entities in the RepRisk group provides any other services like consulting, certification, credit rating, benchmarking, investment services or activities, auditing or other services listed in Article 16 of the Regulation.



Know more.

Be sure.

Act faster.

RepRisk is the world's most respected Data as a Service (DaaS) company for reputational risks and responsible business conduct. Since 2007, RepRisk's data has been trusted by the world's leading banks, investment managers, Fortune 500 companies, sovereign wealth funds, and organizations such as the OECD and UN. Combining advanced AI with deep human expertise, and a proven methodology at the core, RepRisk's solutions bring peace of mind, enabling clients to 'know more, be sure, and act faster'. Our pioneering solutions help to strengthen due diligence processes across business conduct topics, such as biodiversity, deforestation, human rights, and corruption, empowering clients to identify, monitor, and mitigate reputational, compliance, and financial risks. Headquartered in Zurich, and with offices in Toronto, New York, London, Berlin, Manila, and Tokyo, we stay close to clients and bring an independent lens to the industry. United by our shared belief in the power of data, our 400 people are proud to be setting the global standard for business conduct data and driving positive change through transparency. Visit us at reprisk.com and follow us on [LinkedIn](#).

